

U. S. SOLDIER GETS 40 YEARS FOR WAR ON WAR

Severe Sentence Put on Private Crouch

(Special to Young Worker)
HONOLULU, Hawaii. — Private Crouch, U. S. army supply clerk has been sentenced to forty years in prison by a general court martial and three other soldiers have been given "dishonorable discharges" as a result of their Communist activities at the Schofield barracks here.

Charge is Frame-Up
There was no real evidence against Comrade Crouch despite the heavy sentence. The only acts of which he was proven guilty were those of organizing a Communist League in Hawaii, answering certain lies in the local paper and writing a letter to the Communist International.

The only evidence against the soldiers was furnished by an army spy who tried to get into the Hawaiian Communist League but was refused admission.

Letters Stolen From Mail
Part of the evidence consisted of letter stolen from the mails by this spy. One of these letters bore a printed letterhead giving the names of Privates Walter Trumbull, Walter Nadeau and Crouch as the executive committee of the Hawaiian Communist League. Another stolen letter was one addressed to the Communist International, applying for admission and sending greetings from the class conscious workers and soldiers in Hawaii.

Fear Work Within Army
The government authorities have shown how much they fear work with the army with the revolutionary aim of fighting against war, by sentencing Comrade Crouch to forty years with no further charge leveled against him than that of "preaching Communism." The severe measures the government has taken against revolutionary activities in Hawaii shows how important this work is and that it must be intensified.

Raises Rumps in Hawaii
The sentence of Comrade Crouch has created a big stir in Hawaii, and especially in the army circles. The Hawaiian Communist League had consisted for the main part of soldiers stationed at the Schofield barracks and a large number of the soldiers had for some time known that there was a group of soldiers there who were carrying on anti-militarist activities.

The Star Bulletin in an editorial says: "an echo of the Crouch case will be heard from Washington to Moscow."

The army authorities are maintaining much secrecy and it is only with the greatest difficulty that it has been possible to obtain what information has appeared in the Young Worker.

Rear Admiral Admits Wars Fought for Profits

NEW YORK.—Rear Admiral William L. Rodgers, debating at Town Hall with Scott Nearing on preparedness, incautiously made the admission that "commercial rivalry is the cause of wars and the reason for armies and navies. Said the rear admiral:

"We must maintain armed forces to retain freedom in our business relations with rest of the world, without dictation from nations wielding greater force. To keep an unshakable hold on our traffic, independent of rival great manufacturing nations, we need a great merchant fleet. Our riches and our complex industrial organization put us in economic danger from other nations. War is likely to come to us in resisting what we regard as an attempt to take unfair economic advantage of us."

Scott Nearing showed that the only hope of abolishing armies and navies and war was through the abolition of the capitalist system which gave rise to these evils and he defined preparedness as the protection of bankers in exploiting human and natural resources.

New Orleans Crime Is Traced to Child Labor

NEW ORLEANS.—Statistics gleaned from the New Orleans juvenile court shows that crime since 1924 has increased 15 per cent in both sexes under 18 years old 1924. Various reasons have been given by those in authority, but the most potent has been ignored. The employment of boys and girls of tender age when they should be in school has increased owing to the fact that wages in general are materially lower.

U. S. Bosses Worried While Strike in Cuba Ties Up All Railways

By JACK RICHARDS.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The imperialists and their government representatives have been very much worried ever since news reached here of a big strike in Cuba.

Traffic on the Cuba and north coast railroads is almost completely tied up as a result of the strike called several days ago.

A general strike has been called for next week and it is expected that all industries on the island as well as the railroads will be tied up.

Other News From Washington.

The fall of the French franc is being regarded in a very serious light here, but in governmental circles there is a strong conviction that the financial situation in France may force the French to give in on the question of a disarmament conference. There are also reports that one of the first steps France will have to take will be to float another large loan. This is expected to give the Morgan interests a chance to get an even firmer grip on French finances and even greater influence in Europe.

Oil Government Frees Friends.
Silent Cal continues to reward his political supporters. The criminal indictments against the three biggest figures in the great oil scandal have been completely killed by the supreme court of the District of Columbia during the week. Albert D. Fall, Harry F. Sinclair and Edward L. Doheny are now free to continue their "good work" unmolested.

Rockefeller Man Predicts New War; He Ought to Know!

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—This generation will experience another great war which will threaten the permanence of modern civilization, Raymond B. Fosdick, trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, predicted today before the New York Rotary Club.

"There is no such thing as permanent civilization," he said. "The same palbearers who carried out the coffin of Tut-Ankh-Amen are waiting outside our door for the remains of our civilization."

"England," he said, "was called one of the victors in the late war. What empty words! England has 15,000,000 persons on the border line of want today, seven years after the war."

Like all good capitalist supporters he would rather see civilization destroyed than wars than have the profit making capitalist system replaced by a system which would make slaughter impossible.

"England," he said, "was called one of the victors in the late war. What empty words! England has 15,000,000 persons on the border line of want today, seven years after the war."

Like all good capitalist supporters he would rather see civilization destroyed than wars than have the profit making capitalist system replaced by a system which would make slaughter impossible.

"England," he said, "was called one of the victors in the late war. What empty words! England has 15,000,000 persons on the border line of want today, seven years after the war."

Like all good capitalist supporters he would rather see civilization destroyed than wars than have the profit making capitalist system replaced by a system which would make slaughter impossible.

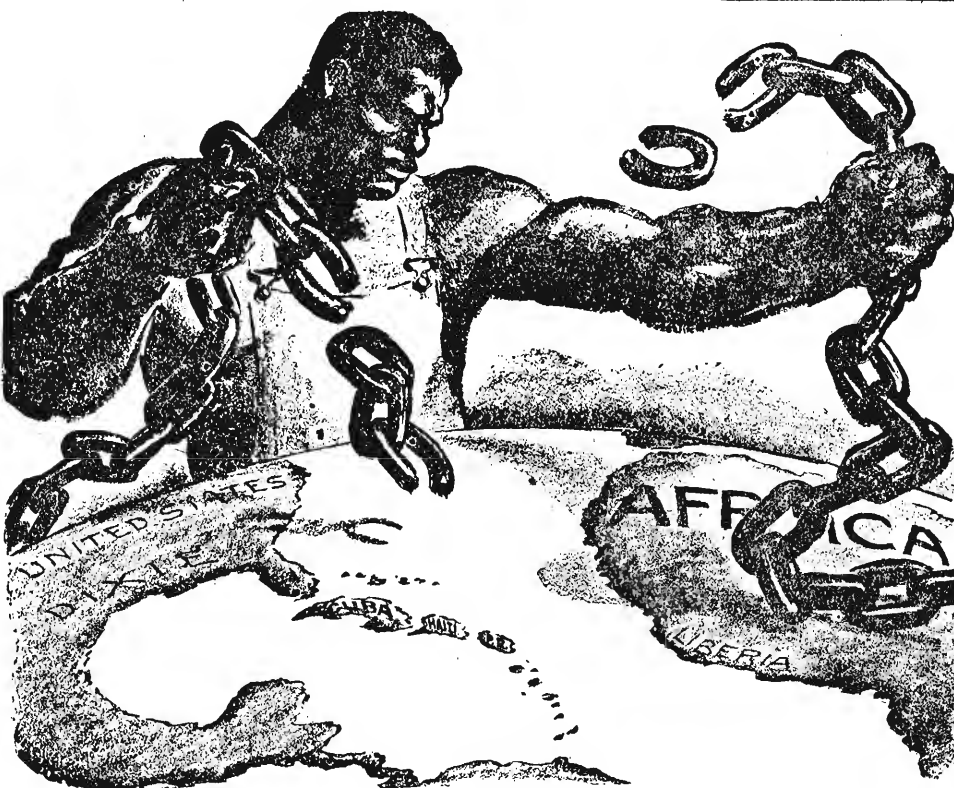
"England," he said, "was called one of the victors in the late war. What empty words! England has 15,000,000 persons on the border line of want today, seven years after the war."

Like all good capitalist supporters he would rather see civilization destroyed than wars than have the profit making capitalist system replaced by a system which would make slaughter impossible.

"England," he said, "was called one of the victors in the late war. What empty words! England has 15,000,000 persons on the border line of want today, seven years after the war."

Like all good capitalist supporters he would rather see civilization destroyed than wars than have the profit making capitalist system replaced by a system which would make slaughter impossible.

CALL NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS



Negro Campaign Gets A Good Start

By BARNEY MASS.
In the March 21st issue of the Young Worker, a program for Negro work was published. This program, in addition to pointing out the importance of enlightening our own membership on the status of the Young Negro worker, concentrated on the calling of a Negro Labor Congress. This congress is being called by the Negro Labor Congress committee of which Lovett-Fort-Whiteman is the chairman.

In order to develop this important work and to interest a large number of young Negro workers in this congress, the National Executive Committee has appointed H. V. Philips, an active young Negro comrade of the Chicago League to specialize in this activity. Comrade Philips is also a member of the provisional committee of the Negro Labor Congress Committee.

Comrade Philips is to tour in the proximity of Chicago first, to organize local Negro Labor Congress committees. He is to be followed by Comrade Whiteman. While doing this work, Comrade Philips is simultaneously going to organize the young Negro workers in the Young Workers League. He has had considerable experience in organizing among the Negro workers and will prove very valuable to the League.

It is high time for our organization to begin establishing contact with the masses of young Negro workers. Through the mentioned arrangement, it will be possible for the development of this phase of our activity. We must mobilize our whole membership to get behind this work. It is very necessary that we pay particular attention to the Negro problem and we must unite the young Negro worker with the young white worker, and establish the leadership of the Young Workers League over every section of the exploited child and youth laborer.

Immediate Tasks.
We must push this work with our whole energy and ability. The immediate tasks are:

1. Every district and city committee to elect a Negro department head.
 2. The name and address of the comrade chosen for this work to be sent in to the national office.
 3. A small committee must be established to carry on this work.
- The exploited young Negro worker is not represented in our ranks. We must carry on intensive and extensive agitation among the young Negro workers. We must bring him closer to the Communist movement. Through the big industrial cities, exist many young Negro cultural clubs. The mere existence of such clubs indicates that there is a strong tendency prevailing among the young Negro workers to establish some expression for their interests. It must be pointed out to them that only thru their affiliation to the Young Communist International, will it be possible for them to carry on an effective struggle against capitalism which keeps the white and Negro workers separated by playing upon their prejudices.

Speed-up System.
There is a real speed-up system here which keeps us all working at break-neck speed. The grinders and core-makers are on piece work, and all the other departments have to keep up with the speed of these two departments. If you slow up at any time the boss is on your neck and saying that you are holding up the work.

Or else the boss says that something has to be sent out right away, but after rushing to finish the work the workers usually see the material lying around for hours.

Work Very Heavy.
The work here is very heavy and the youngest workers are often expected to lift the objects. Because the bosses won't spend enough of their profits to get more modern and scientific methods of testing the radiators, the testers have to stand in water all day, summer and winter, which usually results in rheumatism or pneumonia.

Must Fight to Improve Conditions.
Those young workers at "Niagara" who are organized into the Niagara nucleus (shop unit) of the Young Workers League are calling upon the other Niagara workers to fight against the rotten conditions here and for a shorter work day and better wages. Join with them in the fight for the following demands which will mean better conditions at Niagara.

1. Abolition of the piecework and speed-up systems with no reduction in wages for those at present working on piecework.
 2. A weekly minimum wage for all
- (Continued on page 2.)

START ORGANIZING CONGRESS; H. V. PHILIPS WILL ORGANIZE YOUNG NEGROES FOR LEAGUE

A big Negro labor congress is to be held in Chicago this summer, and the Young Workers League will take an active part in seeing that the young Negroes are well represented at this meeting. H. V. Philips, an active young Negro comrade in the Chicago League and a member of the provisional committee of the Negro Labor Congress, will be busy organizing young Negroes for this important congress.

The position of the young Negro in American industry is at many times even worse than that of the adult Negro worker, and the young Negroes must play a leading role in the struggle against the slavery and discrimination under which they toil in America today.

The Young Workers League will give all possible aid to the work of organizing for a big Negro Labor Congress, which will be a congress of great significance, not only for the young Negro workers in America, but which will be of world-wide significance in the aid and leadership this congress will offer to the world-wide struggle of the darker races in the "colonies" against imperialism. The following call for the Negro Labor Congress has been issued:

The Call to Action.

Today, during the closing year of the first quarter of the twentieth century, we note with pride the world-wide stirring of the darker races against European imperialism.

The Riff people of Morocco, in Northern Africa, have signally defeated the Spanish Army and driven the invaders from their soil. The natives of the Sudan are in armed revolt against England's policy of hypocritically pretending to give Egypt her independence and at the same time retaining the richest part, the Sudan, as an organic part of his British empire. In South Africa, the Negro is daily asserting himself, and is throwing the full force of his organizational strength against the unjust measures for his oppression.

During recent years, France has endeavored to institute in her Congo possessions in Africa the barbarous "Red Rubber system" of King Leopold of Belgium, but each day increases the rising tide of revolt on the part of the native people. The present conflict in China arises from the organized opposition of the Chinese working class to the bold aggressions of the European imperialists. The workers and peasants of India are determined to drive every vestige of British authority from the soil of India.

We might go on giving example after example of the growing political self-consciousness of the darker races in other parts of the world and their pronounced determination to free themselves from the yoke of their oppressors.

12,000,000 Oppressed Negroes.
Yet if we stop to think, there is no racial group in the world more borne down by handicaps of social restraint than the twelve million Negroes of North America. And yet the American Negro is not helpless for today he holds a large place in the industrial life of the country and his chief weapon is his mass organizational strength. And by virtue of this, the Negro working class alone has the power with which to bring the new emancipation to the race in general.

More and more we are coming to recognize this fact. But it means that this particular social force latent in the life of the race must first be mobilized, co-ordinated and shaped into a great national medium expressing the social, political and cultural aspirations of the race.

The idea of the American Negro Labor Congress is to bring together the most potent elements of the Negro race for deliberation and action upon those most irritating and oppressive social problems affecting the life of the race in general and the Negro working class in particular.

Slave Conditions Still Exist.
The Negro race of America was freed from the bonds of chattel slavery sixty-two years ago. Yet if we examine our present condition, we are obliged to recognize that much of the condition of chattel slavery still clings to us.

The American Negro Labor Congress will consider such problems as the payment of equal wages for equal work, regardless of race or sex. It is a common condition throughout America to find a white worker and a Negro worker employed side by side, and often the white workers receiving fifty per cent more than the Negro worker. It is the same in respect to women doing the same work as men, yet receiving much less pay.

The American Labor Congress will

industrial city.

GIRLS IN STRIKE AT D. L. CLARK'S OVER LOW WAGES

League Supports Demands for a Living Wage

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 5.—Twenty girls employed at the D. L. Clark factory have struck for better wages being unable to make a decent living at the wages they were getting. Some of the girls were getting \$9.00 a week.

Demand Turned Down
After talking over the proposition at noon hour, the girls then told the assistant superintendent that they demand more money as the present wage made it impossible for them to live decently. The assistant superintendent noticing the solidarity manifested by these girls told them he would have to talk it over with his superiors. He returned about 2 o'clock and informed the girls that the company would not give them the increase they demand. The girls then held another conference and decided on a strike. To date none of the girls have weakened and they will continue to stay out until their demands are met.

9½ Hours A Day—Poor Pay
The D. L. Clark Company is one of the many shops employing many young workers who help to make Pittsburgh noted for long hours and poor pay. The workers in this plant work 9½ hours a day. Any worker heard talking about organizing a union and fighting for better working conditions is called "on the carpet" in the superintendent's office.

Another condition that makes this plant a hell hole is the extremely poor ventilation. In winter it is bad enough but in the summer the heat makes the place a living hell.

Follows League Campaign
Sometime ago the Young Workers League conducted a campaign in the shop urging the workers to put a fight for better wages and shorter hours, winning much praise for its efforts from the workers. A short time later the Young Workers League received a letter which was supposed to be written by one of the slaves in the shop, threatening the league that if it did not stop its campaign for more money and shorter hours with arrest. It was later found out that this supposed worker is a stool-pigeon and it is said that he wrote this letter after being instructed by the company to do so.

The Young Workers League is not scared by these threats and pledges to continue to help the worker to fight for better wages and shorter hours.

Other Workers Must Support Demands

Those Young D. L. Clark workers who are organized into the D. L. Clark nucleus of the Young Workers

(Continued on page 2.)

YOUNG NEGROES FIRST TO ANSWER CALL FOR NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

(Continued from page 1)

fight for the abolition of industrial discrimination in factories, mill mines, on the railroads and in all places where labor is employed. This is a condition that is responsible for there being so few avenues of occupation open to the Negro man and woman of America, resulting in a constant and extraordinary element of unemployment in the race.

This condition reflects itself in our moral life, giving rise to prostitution and too often to an imperfect home life among our people.

Will Organize for Action.

The American Negro Labor Congress proposes to stir the working masses to take some organized action against the unjust conditions of residential segregation imposed upon the Negro in our larger cities, which results in our being compelled to pay exorbitantly high rents. Today the matter of paying house rents has become a supreme factor in our daily life, and we note with chagrin an increasing parasitical class within our own race that grows fat on the transfer of apartment houses from whites to Negroes at increased rents.

The white and black workers must be made to see that they have a common cause in the proposal of the American Negro Labor Congress to make plans for the waging of war against the policy of the officialdom of the trade unions which bar Negroes from membership, our aim being to break down this racial discrimination.

To Co-Operate With All.

We shall assume an attitude of helpfulness towards the many groups in every part of the country which are at present agitating a nation-wide campaign for shorter hours of the working day for both men and women.

In view of the many futile appeals to our national congress to make lynching a federal crime, the American Negro Labor Congress shall propose that the seat of action be changed to the masses themselves, and shall endeavor to stimulate and promote the organization of inter-racial committees throughout the nation with the aim of bringing about a better feeling between white and black workers as a remedy against lynching and race riots. Racial antagonisms arise from class exploitation. Racial antagonism is not an inherent thing in the mental make-up of the individual. The child, it may be noted in the most remote sections of the Southern states, does not affect racial arrogance until brought in touch with public institutions—the school, the church, the press, etc.

Racial antagonism springs from the present order of society—a society in which less than ten per cent of the people own and control everything including the agencies of public opinion, and through these agencies of public opinion they carefully cultivate the spirit of hostility between the workers on the basis of racial and religious differences. By so doing, they make it easier for the rulers to exploit, rob and plunder white and black worker alike. Not only must the American Negro and white worker be made to see that they have a common aim, but they must learn that both have a common cause with the working class of the world.

The American Negro Labor Congress shall demand the abolition of Jim Crowism, not only in the Southern states, but throughout the nation.

Power Will Get Rights.

The American Negro Labor Congress shall bring to bear the full force of its organized strength against any measures on the part of any section of the nation to curtail the right of the ballot of any section of the working class.

We shall demand the right of Negro pupils to attend all schools anywhere within the nation and the right of Negro teachers to teach any school.

We shall endeavor to arouse the agricultural workers, tenant and sharefarmers of the South to the necessity of organizing among themselves, supported by the industrial workers of the cities, for the purpose of uprooting the hated peonage system and landlordism practiced in the backward agricultural district of the South.

We shall demand the right of the Negro to equal accommodations with whites in all theatres, restaurants, hotels, etc., better working conditions for Negro men and women everywhere, and the full abolition of child labor. These, as well as many other social abuses weighing heavily upon the life of the Negro, shall be treated by the American Negro Labor Congress.

The American Negro Labor Congress will mark a new epoch in the life of the American Negro and set him upon a new road of thinking. Although this congress will treat primarily the problems attending the life of the American Negro, yet at the same time we as a race must take on something of an international viewpoint and come to see that the Negro question is a part of a great and important world question.

What Congress Is.

The congress shall be composed of delegates from the various independent Negro labor unions, from mixed unions (white and black), from unorganized factory groups of Negro workers, of representatives of Negro agricultural workers and of individual advocates, both Negro and white, who are well known for their championship of the cause of the Negro working class in particular.

It is planned that the Congress shall take place in Chicago some time during the summer, the exact date of its opening to be decided later. Every Negro working class organization, every Negro leader who is genuinely interested in the uplift of the Negro working class, is being asked to cooperate to make this congress not a mere passing affair in our daily life, but a great and historical event that shall ever remain influential and far-reaching in the national life of the American Negro.

The American Negro may well look with sympathy upon any plans to free Africa from the grip of French and British imperialism. But we cannot escape from the conditions here at home, and we must devote our best energies toward abolishing the social evils that daily affect the life of the Negro here.

The strength of the race rests in its working class, and it alone has the

U. S. CHILD LABOR TOO MUCH FOR PARLEY AT GENEVA

Even European Labor Fakery Protest U. S. Child Slavery

(Special to Young Worker). GENEVA, Switzerland.—Child labor conditions existing in the United States were severely condemned on the first day of the three days' session of the governing board of the international labor office.

Would Publish Information.

Publication by the bureau of all possible information on conditions in America was urged by Yan Oudegeest, president of the Dutch labor federation and Leon Jouhaux, president of the General Federation of Labor of France. They claimed that world public opinion should be brought to bear on America in order to force an improvement in conditions.

No Right to Interfere.

Albert Thomas of France, who is director of the international labor bureau, gave the old objection that the governing board had no right to interfere in the affairs of the U. S. bosses and their government. The discussion arose as a result of the rejection of the amendment by the majority of the states recently.

Forget Own Countries.

While discussing child labor in the United States, which is worse than in most of the capitalist countries, these so-called labor leaders forgot about the conditions of child and youth labor in their own countries.

Girls Strike Over Low Wages at D. L. Clark's

(Continued from page 1)

League are calling upon the rest of the workers in the shop to join with the twenty girls who are on strike in demanding an increase in wages and a shorter working day. Join with the Young Workers League in demanding a weekly minimum wage based upon the cost of living and ranging upwards for all workers at D. L. Clark's. Also fight for the eight hour day and the

power to lift the race out of the mire and break the shackles of the oppressor!

STAND BEHIND THE NEGRO WORKING CLASS!
RALLY TO THE AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS!
PROMOTE UNITY AND HARMONY BETWEEN THE WORKERS OF ALL RACES!

Signed:
William Bryant, Business Manager of Asphalt Workers' Union, Milwaukee, Wis.

Edward L. Doty, Organizer of Negro Plumbers, Chicago.

H. V. Phillips, Organizer of Negro Working Class Youth, Chicago.

Elizabeth Griffin, President of Chicago Negro Women's Household League.

Everett Green, Chicago Correspondent of "Afro-American," Baltimore, Md.

William Scarville, of the Pittsburgh-American.

Charles Henry, Representative of Unorganized Negro Steel Workers, Chicago.

Immigration Issue Is Fake War Scare According to Survey

After two extensive surveys of Japan since the war, Professor Charles A. Beard gives the real dope on the Japanese war scare in the March 25 issue of the Nation:

"The substance of the controversy with Japan," he begins, "is not immigration; it is China—trade and profits."

Japan does not want war, he shows. War would lose her the silk trade with America and war she cannot wage competently with America so long as she depends on other nations for iron and steel and war machinery.

But American imperialists see a successful war bringing them Formosa and neighboring islands and the South Manchurian Railway, also "moral responsibility" over Korea, Manchuria and Mongolia. In addition, the creation of a few thousand more millionaires. The immigration issue is a mere pretext for scaring up hysteria; there was no appreciable immigration anyhow.

9-Hour Day and Low Wages at Niagara

(Continued from Page 1).

young workers at the plant, based upon the cost of living and ranging upwards.

8. Eight-hour day and longer summer vacation (instead of layoffs).
9. Equal pay for young and old workers when doing the same work.
10. Double time for all overtime.
11. Bosses must spend some of their profits to improve ventilation in the plant—more fans, etc.
12. Demand right to organize union.

8. Call a meeting of all workers in the plant to elect a Shop Committee which will take up these demands with the company and see that they are granted.

other demands which appeared in a previous issue of the Young Worker. Twenty girls can not accomplish this by themselves.

Otto Hall, Waiters' and Cooks' Association, Chicago.

Louis Hunter, Longshoremen's Protective and Benevolent Union, New Orleans, La.

Otto Huiswood, African Blood Brotherhood, New York City.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman, Organizer of Congress.

Aaron Davis, Neighborhood Protective Association, Toombs, Miss.

John Owens, Organizer of Negro Agricultural Workers, Ripley, Cal.

Rosina Davis, Secretary of Chicago Negro Women's Household League.

E. A. Lynch, Fraternal Delegate from West African Seamen's Union, Liverpool.

Jack Edwards, Representative Negro Pullman Car Workers, Chicago.

Sahir Karmiji, Fraternal Delegate from Natal Agricultural Workers, South Africa.

Address all communications and requests for literature and information to Lovett Fort-Whiteman, National Organizer, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill. Phone Seeley 3562.

2,000 Messenger Boys on Strike in France for Wage Increases

PARIS, France, April 1st.—Two thousand young telegraph messengers in Paris and a thousand in other towns throughout France are on strike.

The cause of the trouble is the refusal of the Government to grant to the young workers the increase of 500 francs (in yearly salary a little more than \$30) granted to most adult State employees. Those young workers who have been paid the 500 francs will have to repay it!

Organize Demonstration

Last week the messengers organized demonstrations outside the Central Telegraph Office demanding the "500 francs." Immediately, 80 of the most active spirits among them were locked out. This resulted in all the messengers coming out on strike.

The Government is trying to intimidate and bully the youngsters by threat of immediate dismissal if they do not return to work, and even by sending threatening letters to their parents.

The Army may be used to break the strike. The 8th Corps of Engineers, stationed at Versailles, is standing by under orders.

Appeal to Soldiers

The French Young Communist League has appealed to the soldiers as follows:—

"Comrade Soldiers, you will be asked to break the telegraphists' strike. Already at Nice, where the strike is three days old, soldiers are on duty in the Post Offices.

"Remember that you were workers before you joined up. Don't act as strike-breakers!

"Soldiers and strikers, fraternise!"

The Government which is refusing to meet the just demands of these young workers and is striving to smash their strike by every means possible is the Government of M. Herriot. M. Herriot is supported by the French Socialist Party. They reaffirmed their policy of supporting him at their congress a few weeks ago. We make no comments.

Our League at Work

CHICAGO LEAGUE AHEAD IN SUB DRIVE ALSO BUSY WITH SHOP NUCLEUS WORK

New York League Out for 1000 Subs

At the last City Central Committee meeting on Tuesday, March 31, the Weekly Young Worker Sub-Agent, I. Gabin, reported on the subs secured for the Weekly Young Worker. The Chicago League is leading the country in the drive. Since the drive began, the Chicago League has turned in 90 subs and more are coming in daily. However, it is yet far from reaching its quota which is 500 subs by May the 1st. Every branch pledged itself to double and treble its activities in this phase of our work.

In the Branches.

The comrades in all the area branches are urged to sell subs to their fellow workers, visit Party branches and get subscriptions there, visit Workmen's Circle branches and other fraternal organizations and also former members of the League who for some reason or other have dropped out. In this way, also some of the comrades are being brought into League activity again.

Sales Increase.

The Literature agent, reported that since the Young Worker comes out weekly, the League branches have been selling more and more copies per week. Most of the Young Workers taken by League branches are being sold at the gates of the factories.

During the last few weeks the League members have participated to a considerable extent in activities such as the two Abramovich's meetings, the demonstration before the Polish Consulate, protesting against the white terror in Poland, the struggle in the Amalgamated, etc.

Nuclei Activity.

A new nucleus has been organized in a shoe factory. A leaflet was given out there and 150 copies of the Young Worker sold already. The nucleus meets regularly. The matter of the Hart, Schaffner and Marx Nucleus which has not been functioning quite as well as it should was referred to the city executive and it will meet with that body that all the differences may be straightened out and it can go forward with increased activity and enthusiasm. Particularly active are the nuclei in the two mail order houses, Phillipsborn's and Bernard Hewitt's. Branch No. 2 is taking charge of these two nuclei and many new members have been taken thru these nuclei. They are now propagating the idea of a shop committee in those houses. All the nuclei meet regularly every week, having business, educational and social meetings.

Nuclei Members Will Meet.

A meeting of all the nuclei leaders and active members will be held shortly so that experiences can be exchanged and a more uniform and systematic plan of work outlined.

A conference of all the young workers in the mail order house industry is contemplated and the Organization Committee of the City Executive has been charged with the task of working out the details and organizing the conference.

Membership Meeting.

A membership meeting will soon be called to take up various organizational problems of the League and particularly to discuss with the membership and to mobilize the membership for increased activity in the trade union economic field.

The activities of the League are expanding in every direction. There is more work among the masses of young workers than ever before. More of the younger members are being drawn into work and are given responsible League work. The League is active among the young Negro workers. A very successful affair and mass meeting was held on March 21st,

Make No Appointments for Sun. Eve., April 12

The Junior section of the Young Worker's League of Los Angeles, have been very busy for the past two months preparing themselves for their second Anniversary. The date when they will celebrate is April 12th. The hall where the celebration takes place is Co-operative Centre, 2706 Brooklyn Ave.

The rumors are that this year's concert will be even better than last year's, and that is saying a lot—for those who were to the First Anniversary concert of the Juniors last April, still remember the wonderful program offered by the Juniors, and will turn out 100% strong this year.

It would take too much space to numerate all things on the program, but a few of the numbers are, "Happy Prince" play in three scenes, "Labor Defense" Operetta in four scenes, "Spirit of Communism" Ballet. Close to 75 children will partake in the program.

This is the event of the Year—No one is advised to miss it. To be sure you will get a seat, get your ticket before hand. Tickets can be gotten at the Co-operative Centre any evening from 7 P. M.

The Junior Section of the Young Worker's League of L. A. meet every Tuesday and Wednesday night from 7 P. M. to 8.30, at the Co-operative Centre. We urge all parents to send their children to this Organization, as it is the only children Organization of its kind. We invite all children to visit our group meetings.

Although handicapped by campaigns carried on simultaneously by the Daily Worker, Freiheit, Novy Mir and Elora, in all of which our members participated and raised quite a bit of money, the New York branches have already raised about \$500 for the WEEKLY YOUNG WORKER FUND, and much money is still expected to come in according to reports from the LITERATURE AUD YOUNG WORKER AGENTS. Over \$400 has already been forwarded to the National Office.

Other Activities.

Among all its work the League is not forgetting its social activities and a hike is being arranged for the 19th of April. It will be held at the end of the Grand Avenue car line. A dance is being arranged for May 9th. It will be held in the Workers' Lyceum.

In the matter of the Junior Work, the C. E. C. met with the city children's committee and the leaders of all the Junior groups in an effort to effect closer co-operation between the Juniors and the Young Workers, to draw some of the older Juniors more and more into League work. The C. E. C. also at this meeting very emphatically stated that no more neglect of Junior activity will be tolerated. Reports have come in that some of the comrades have neglected the Junior work to the extent of dropping functioning groups, sometimes a few hours notice and sometimes no notice at all.

Any comrade neglecting this activity from now on will be severely censured. In place of these disinterested comrades new leaders are being recruited and more are needed for this important part of our activity.

The League is going forward in all directions here.

Chicago Branch Leads in Negro Campaign

With an attendance of more than 30 young workers, nearly half of whom were Negroes, Branch No. 3 of the Chicago Young Workers League, held its first meeting last Friday, in its new hall at 3201 S. Wabash Ave.

Comrade Bill Dunne spoke on the role of the Negro workers in the class struggle in America, with particular emphasis on the importance of winning the Negro youth. Comrade Dunne's speech was listened to attentively and was followed by questions and discussion which served to bring out additional points of interest.

In the future it is planned to adhere to the educational program of the city central committee, but to have as many special lectures as possible. The Negro question in particular will be closely studied, as the branch is located in the heart of the Chicago so-called "black belt," and prospects of organizing large numbers of young Negro workers seems very favorable.

In view of the splendid success of the mass social and get-together held recently in conjunction with the South Side Branch of the Workers' Party it has been decided to give another one on the last Saturday in April. However greater emphasis will be laid on the propaganda and organizational features of this affair.

Organizing Shop Nuclei.

On the industrial field the branch is engaged in building nuclei at the Pullman car shops and the Chicago Mail Order house. Efforts are being made to connect members of this branch with members of the Pullman branch who are also employed in the car shops. When this is accomplished a real live nucleus will start functioning in this important plant employing thousands of young industrial workers.

The campaign at the Chicago Mail Order house is being carried on thru the medium of a semi-weekly mimeographed organ, The C. M. O. C. Workers' Bulletin. This bulletin is received with great favor by the young workers and several of them have come down to branch meetings and expressed a desire to participate in the work which the league is carrying on. The next issue of the bulletin which will be out Friday will be a special organizational one and will carry an appeal to the young workers to attend the next meeting of the branch to deal with conditions at the Chicago Mail Order house. A special program of entertainment and speaking has been prepared for the evening in expectation of a good turnout from the young mail order house workers.

New York! Attention! Send in All News to the Weekly Y. W.

Beginning with this issue there will be more news and articles about the New York District in the Young Worker. We want to make this section to actually reflect the work of the League in New York and the life of the young workers in the shops. We therefore want individual members to send in reports regularly about conditions in their shops, special news we want you to send in reports of your activities, notices about educational programs, affairs, etc.

All material must be in at the office of the District not later than Tuesday if it is to be printed the following week. That is if your material is in by Tuesday, April 21, you will receive the Young Worker containing your material on Saturday, May 2nd. Send all material to 108 E. 14th St., New York City or direct to Young Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago.

Give your shopmate this copy of the YOUNG WORKER—but be sure to see him the next day to get his subscription.

OUR SLOGAN IS, "INSURE THE WEEKLY YOUNG WORKER BY SECURING 1,000 SUBS IN THE NEXT TWO MONTHS. WILL WE DO IT? I SHOULD SAY WE WILL."

Give your shopmate this copy of the YOUNG WORKER—but be sure to see him the next day to get his subscription.



Young Workers' Correspondence

Pittsburgh Fraction Busy in School

The Young Workers League School Nucleus has just scored an important victory in one of the leading preparatory schools of Philadelphia. The school has been publishing a literary magazine and the first thing the young comrades noticed was the capitalist ideology of the articles and absence of the union label. A school nucleus was organized and a fight started to make the magazine an expression of the young workers who attend the school and insist that it carry the union label. Many battles were fought over the publication of working class articles, but the nucleus succeeded in putting in a number of these with the result that the magazine secured the support of the proletarian element.

The next fight was on the union label and the management refused to budge or compromise on this matter. The Communist nucleus however, had the support of the vast majority of students who work in the shops during the day and has made them understand the significance of the labor unions and union label. An ultimatum was issued that unless the magazine was printed in a union shop the class conscious students would refuse to support it. The result was that the magazine was suspended for several months. This week the manager of the school announced that the magazine will be issued again with a union label.

For almost three months the Y. W. L. school nucleus has made the subject of labor unionism and the union label an outstanding issue in this school.

N. Y. Nucleus Finds Bulletin Big Help

The New York Young Workers League shop nucleus in the Lane-Bryant Mail Order House has begun the publication of a bi-monthly bulletin called the LANE-BRYANT WORKER. This bulletin has already reached the 500 or so who are employed at the Lane-Bryant, and it is to be expected that it will result in the increase of the shop nucleus membership tremendously. "The Lane-Bryant Worker," published and written by the young workers who are employed there gives a true picture of the exploitation that the 400 girls and 100 boys must undergo.

The average wage we find is only \$12 per week for the workers of the entire establishment. Many of the girls are receiving \$10 per week.

"The Lane-Bryant Worker" will bring the message of the Y. W. L. to the hundreds of young workers employed there and it is they, the workers generally, and not only the members of the shop nucleus that should write for the Lane-Bryant Worker. The Lane-Bryant Worker must serve to bring light to all of the workers and at the same time serve as a means of expression for them.

We expect that the other shop nuclei in New York will follow the example of our comrades in Lane-Bryant. The issuance of a bulletin is the first job of every shop nucleus. In the mail order house nuclei in Chicago, these shop bulletins have proven to be the means of getting many new members to the nuclei and of developing struggles within the shops.

The Parcel Post Dept. at Sears-Roebuck's

Dear Friends:

When the cars stop at Sears Roebuck, such remarks as "Joliet," "The Bredwell," "The Str." are often heard from Sears' workers. If you wonder why, go in and get a job as a packer in the Parcel Post. The head slave-driver and "bawler out" is Mr. Walke. His middle name should be Speed, if it isn't.

He will put a person to work in the morning and like them to "make good" by noon. That means to pack and wrap parcels at the rate of one every two minutes. If you fail to do all the work, they hand you, "I have no use for you." It is speed all day, but they do not charge for working during your lunch period, and many do it to keep up and avoid a bawling out.

You do not have to watch yourself, they do that for you free of charge. Men are hiding behind pillars, posts, or stacks of baskets spying on the people working, besides Mr. Walke makes regular trips thru all rooms many times a day watching everybody, although he has a deputy slave-driver in each room with several assistants.

Mr. Walke delights in bawling the workers out in his office, especially girls, and he keeps at them till many of them come out in tears. One girl claimed she was kept there for one hour, another for half an hour. You will be a long time getting rich on what they offer you. Hardly enough to even exist on, but they want you to do plenty of work, otherwise you will soon go, and if you dare ask for a raise, you get laid off.

A Packer Slave.

TOILING YOUTH

By HARRY GANNES.

(Continued from last issue.)

In the Western Electric Company of Chicago, the wages of young male workers average from \$16.00 to \$20.00 a week, while if some of the fellows are willing to risk their health and limbs in piece work, the wages can be driven up a little higher. In 1924, no one will say that a young fellow 16 to 21 can live like a human being on \$16 or \$20 a week.

The following letter was received by the Young Worker from Adam Hoffman, a steel worker in Bethlehem, Pa.:

"September, 1923.

"Several weeks ago, wandering through the different shops (of the Bethlehem Steel Co.), the first one I hit was the Merchant Mills, where steel rods are rolled. There I saw nothing but young workers, ranging in age from 13 to 25. Here in the shop there are about 65 per cent young workers, slaving from 10 to 14 hours a day and 60 to 72 hours a week. They have night shifts, starting from 5 p. m. to 7 a. m. next morning. . . . After killing yourself for that time you may receive . . . wages averaging from \$17.00 to \$22.00 a week."

The mail order houses, which employ almost exclusively youth labor, are the most notorious low wage payers in the country. Beginners receive from \$14.00 to \$16.00 a week. The department stores pay about the same wages to young workers.

Here is a description of his working conditions, written by an Allentown, Pennsylvania, young worker, a good picture of what the American young factory worker has to put up with:

"My job was to clean rawhide with gasoline and petroleum so that shoes could be made out of them, working among machines so closely lined up on the floor that if you don't walk carefully among them you are liable to be on the shoe mill's injured list.

"The following day I had an opportunity to size up the workers in the firm. There are about 250 adults and young workers, the latter making up about 70 per cent, including young girls and women between the ages of 14 and 27. They work on the speed drive system from 50 to 55 hours a week, paying on an average of \$12 to \$17 a week. The interior of the mill is in such terrible condition from the smell of gasoline, petroleum and rawhide, that any worker is bound to drop to the floor from the exposure to diseases, although the boss drives them with the speed up system.

The six million young workers in industry and on the farms are like a right around the neck of the American working class. Mostly unorganized, the young workers are paid poor wages and in times of unemployment are used as a means of lowering the wages of the adult workers. Each year hundreds of thousands of young girls and boys from fourteen to sixteen years of age leave school and high school and enter production. Capitalism cannot always absorb the number that are forced to enter employment and many times the older worker is thrown out and the young fellow or girl taken in at much lower wages.

At times of severe unemployment, as in 1920-21, when five million people were out of work, more of the youth are taken out of school because their parents cannot afford to feed them. In this way, the number of unemployed is actually increased, because during crises and hard times the bosses more quickly employ youth labor at lower wages, and let their adult workers go wherever possible.

An unorganized, beaten down working youth is the bane of the working class. The youth, taught in the poison institutions until they are forced to work, do not readily learn working class ideas; and when they go to work they outdo in their zeal to make profits for their boss the older and more experienced worker. Of course, it does not take many years of brutal sweating to make the once young worker realize that he has been trapped; that capitalist society functions against his interests. But then these ideas do not work themselves out clearly in his mind and his time and environment are so arranged that, unless some crisis or strike occurs, it is difficult for him to crystallize his class consciousness.

(To be continued.)

KNOWLEDGE EXTENSION, INC.,

wishes to inform

Working class organizations

that they can obtain the services of their instructor,

Samuel W. Ball

for lectures on Science and History as a part of their programs. No fees are charged and each application will be given consideration.

Address Secretary, Room 3, 1605 West Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill.

Defend the Communist Militants Prosecuted Under Reactionary Capitalist Laws



GET AND KEEP WORKERS OUT OF PRISON

Stop the Railroadings! Contribute to the Defense!

Send Contributions to

Labor Defense Council
166 W. Washington St.
Chicago, Illinois

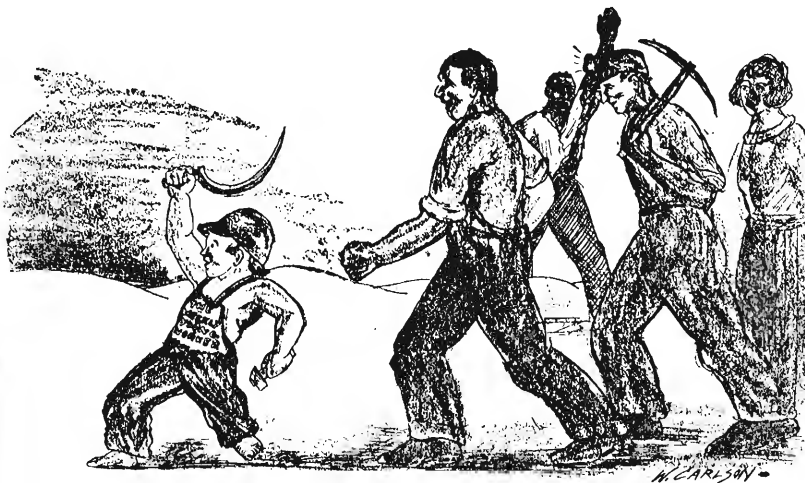
Here is my answer to the capitalist prosecution

Name

Address

City and State

Trade or Profession



Los Angeles Hits Hardest Blow of Week; Chicago League Still Leads in Total Subs

The Red Star Sub Drive for ten thousand subscriptions to the Young Worker has been under way for over a month. Some of our Leagues, particularly the Chicago and Los Angeles organizations, have been on the job continuously and gotten good results.

How They Stand.

The other large units have not been hard at work. Some of the smaller units are in exactly the same position. Where any efforts to obtain subs have been made, we find good results. The present standing of the leading units in the drive is as follows:

Chicago	100 subs.
Los Angeles	23 "
Buffalo, N. Y.	7 "
Astoria, Oregon	7 "
Kenosha	6 "
Owen, Wis.	6 "
Pittsburgh, Pa.	6 "
Boston	6 "
Detroit	5 "
Palisade	4 "

This table shows that the Chicago organization, smaller in membership than New York, has already obtained one-fifth of its quota. Los Angeles, smaller than the Detroit organization, has already turned in one-sixth of its quota. Detroit has sent in only three subs; New York only five. Philadelphia, much stronger numerically and organizationally than our Astoria comrades, has not made anywhere near the same showing.

Pittsburgh, almost three times as large numerically, has not done any better than the Owen League. The Buffalo organization, slightly weaker than our local in Cleveland, has made a much better showing than the Cleveland comrades have thus far.

Must Get Busy.

These facts prove much to us. The comrades in the larger cities, with the exception of Chicago and Los Angeles, are not on the job. If they were, we would be able to list at least ten cities with approximately a hundred or a hundred and fifty subscriptions al-

ready obtained.

Until this time, no real campaign has been carried on for the Young Worker. Our membership seems very lax in pushing this important work, and we must break down this apathy immediately.

The circulation and actual maintenance of the Young Worker is one of our most important campaigns. The proper sale and distribution of the Young Worker amongst the young workers on the job will be the most fertile means for building up our League, and making it into the mass organization for which we are struggling. Unless we work hard, however, we shall not long have the advantage of a weekly organ with which to carry on our work and spread broadcast the challenge of our young Communist league to the exploiters.

Easy to Get Subs.

To obtain subscriptions is one of the easiest and at the same time one of the most important tasks of every young Communist. A canvass of the branches of the Workers Party, Workers' Circles, language Sick and Death Benefit Societies and other fraternal organizations, will bring in most of the subs allotted to the Leagues in the campaign. A thorough following up of the various league units, ascertaining whether or not every league member subscribes to the Young Worker, and finally a visit to all former members of the league will bring in the balance.

The work is simple. It requires little knowledge and experience on the part of our members. It can be done by every member of the league, regardless of age or experience.

Get Your Red Star Stamp.

Every member of the league must have his or her RED STAR MERIT STAMP. When the subscription is turned in, see that you get your stamp pasted into your membership card. If you have not one of these stamps you cannot be considered a member in good standing of our league and a worker for the weekly. This means that you must get your stamp at once!

When the above instructions have been carried out, and the quota for your league is not yet filled, the following should be taken care of.

Write to the national office, and send along with your letter enough to cover postage, and we will send you a number of back copies of the Young Worker. These should be distributed for two or three weeks within a very restricted working class neighborhood. When this is done, you should have comrades visit each house and try to obtain subs for the Young Worker.

Whenever our comrades go, they must be on the job to get subscriptions. See that your shop mate, neighbor and friends all become subscribers to the Young Worker. Solicit subs at every meeting, social affairs, dances, and entertainment at which you are present. Get subs now, and all the time!

An important thing to remember is that getting subs is not only a money proposition. Even if our comrades are not always successful in getting a subscription, the work done in TRYING to get one is real communist work. It places the communist paper before the eyes of the workers. It is one of the means of getting our message into the hands of the young workers in this country.

Insure the weekly Young Worker by getting subs for it! Build up our press and with it our league by extending our circulation amongst the masses of the youth in this country!

Keep the Bell Ringing Loudly!

What the Winners Will Get:
1. Comrade obtaining most subscriptions will receive a REMINGTON PORTABLE TYPEWRITER.
2. Branch sending in most subscriptions will be awarded a thirty volume MARX-ENGELS-LENIN LIBRARY.

3. City organization getting most subs will receive a BANNER FROM THE Y. C. I.

4. Each comrade sending in a sub will receive a RED STAR MERIT STAMP, showing that he or she is a member in good standing and a worker for the weekly YOUNG WORKER.

5. Branches and city organizations will be awarded the above prize on the basis of MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING thus giving large and small units AN EQUAL CHANCE in every respect.

6. SEE that your league is one of those to head the list.

HIBBEN BOOSTS SOVIET RUSSIA TO BROOKLYN FORUM

Brands Capitalism as "Mad Folly"

NEW YORK, April 6.—"It is a certainty now that it is possible to conceive and to maintain a social order in which the waste, the exploitation, the ruthlessness, the mad folly of the system of selfishness in which we in America live today shall be replaced by something finer," Captain Paxten Hibben told the Brooklyn forum, referring to Soviet Russia.

Hibben recalled to his audience his experience in Russia during the famine year and of the "new faith in the future of mankind" which he saw in the faces of the Russians thru all the terrible sufferings.

Hibben says that he always stresses the "great fact that for the first time in history great masses of people really do control their own destinies, in Russia, and really have gained and kept unscathed the basic human rights for which the Russian revolution was carried thru." He deplored to the forum the presence in America at this time of impending recognition of Russia of so many anti-Soviet campaigners.

Oklahoma Miners Will Fight 1917 Wage Scale

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

OKMULGEE, Okla., April 6.—The superintendent of the B. and A. coal mine at Schuiter, 10 miles south of here, is raising loud complaint because scabs are not "given protection" from the miners who refuse to go to work under the low wage scale of 1917. The mine has been forced to close down.

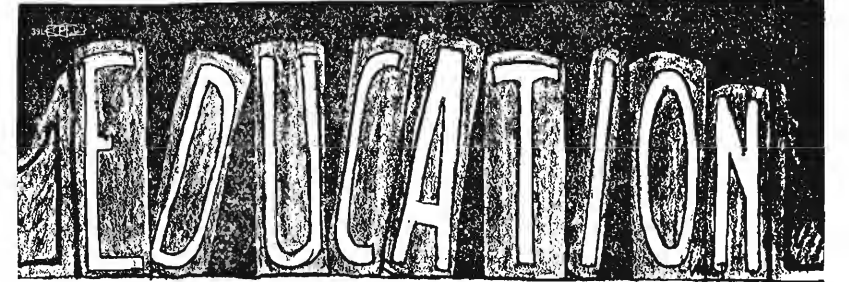
Ten days ago a flare up took place in which a scab was beaten and his supposed assailant arrested. Miners surround the workings and jeer the scabs when they quit work.

The superintendent complains, "One of our men was beaten up in Henryetta and threats of violence have been made against all of them."

MOISSAYE OLGIN TO SPEAK IN RUSSIAN IN CHICAGO, APRIL 17

What promises to be one of the most interesting lectures given in Chicago in the Russian language is the lecture to be given by Comrade Moissaye Olgin, co-editor of the Russian Communist daily, Novy Mir. He will speak at the Workers' Home (formerly the Soviet School), 1902 W. Division St., on Friday, April 17, at 8 p. m., on "What did the Russian Revolution Give to the Workers and Peasants?"

Comrade Olgin was in Russia a few times during the revolution as delegate to the Comintern. He is the author of "The Soul of the Russian Revolution," and other works about the revolution. He is an excellent speaker and it is expected that he will draw a big crowd of those who understand the Russian language. Admission is only 25 cents.



LESSON No. 7.

The way to the Communist Society is a long and difficult one on which the proletariat is met by many obstacles and dangers. For we do not pass directly from the capitalist society into Communism. Between these systems there lies a more or less prolonged period of struggle between the capitalist class and the working class—a period of national wars and colonial uprisings and of struggle against the rising proletariat and the proletarian states.

For the transition period to begin, the capture of power by the proletariat is essential. No steps toward the Communist society can be taken without this act as a starting point. This is the first and most important task of the workers in suppressing the capitalists and beginning the march towards Communism.

This capture of power by the workers means the suppressing of the capitalist state by the workers' state—the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. This state is in the form of a government of workers' councils of Soviets. This type of state power was developed by the experiences of the Paris Commune and the Russian Revolution.

The Soviet State is "democratic"

for the workers only. The workers take part directly in the administrative work. Delegates come from factories, shops, mines, etc., and not from territorial units; they can be recalled by the workers they represent at will. This keeps the great mass of workers and the state always in the closest relation. The privileges of the capitalists are suppressed and his means of keeping power are taken away and given to the workers. Under the dictatorship of the Proletariat, the capitalist class is disarmed and the workers are armed. The RED GUARD is formed.

The Soviet State uses the power gained to begin the breaking up of the capitalist system and make the transition to Communism. It does this by: (1) taking over all large industries; (2) nationalizing all large estates; (3) nationalizing all banks; (4) nationalizing wholesale trade; (5) annulling national debts; (6) monopolizing foreign trade; (7) taking over capital newspapers and printing presses.

During the actual struggle against the capitalist class, it may be necessary to control and regulate all industry, all prices, wages, etc. This is the period of "war Communism." When the capitalists are suppressed, a return is made to competition, with this big difference—that while under the capitalist system every growth of monopoly or large scale production added the capitalists, now this growth aids the workers. The workers in control of large scale industries compete with small capitalist businesses. And just as now the large capitalists drive out the small, so under the Soviet State, the competition of the workers' trust will drive out the small capitalists.

In order for the proletariat state to succeed the following is necessary. The big capitalists must be suppressed rigidly, although wherever possible the organizing ability of many of this class can later be used.

The poor farmers must be neutralized—that is, kept at least, from fighting against the workers. This is done by giving land from the big estates and ranches, and adding them in forming co-operatives. The poor farmers must be organized against the rich farmers.

In the city, the small business men, store-keepers, etc., should be left alone as much as possible and even helped, in order to keep them from fighting the workers directly. Then finally the workers' organizations must be helped in every way.

Under the Soviet State, education is made general; skilled engineers, etc., are trained from the workers. The cultural level of the workers is raised. Religion is combatted together with the church.

The Workers' State struggles to liberate all colonial people and join all Soviet states together into federations. It is this Soviet State which is in control of Russia (now the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics) today. Under this state we see the Russian workers freed from the tyranny of the capitalist class, building up their own industries, their own culture, and forms of organization, laying the foundations for the Communist society, the wonderful society of the future.

References.

"A. B. C. of Communism," Bucharin. "Program of the Communist International," published in the International Press Correspondence of Sept. 30, 1924.

Questions.

1. Do we have the Communist Society as soon as the Revolution is accomplished?
2. What is the first important step in order that the transition period may begin?
3. What does the "capture of the power of the workers" mean?
4. What are the differences between the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and the Dictatorship of Capitalism?
5. Name some of the steps by which the workers' government makes the transition from Capitalism to Communism.
6. What is meant by "war-Communism"? How does it differ from other periods of the transition state?
7. What must the attitude towards the poor farmers be during this transition period? Toward small business men?
8. What would be the position of Education and Culture under a workers' government?

N. Y. Working Children Suffer Physical Ills

NEW YORK CITY, April 6.—Half of New York's working children of 14 to 15 years have physical defects aggravated by work they are doing, State Industrial Commissioner James A. Hamilton reports. Most of the children in industry went to work because their pay was needed at home. Those with flat feet must be on their feet most of the day; one-quarter of those with eye defects work under eyestrain; more than half of those with heart defects work under conditions of nerve strain.

GET A SUB AND GIVE ONE!

The Little Red Library

The first two numbers of this little pocket-size library, destined to become the most popular of any working class publications ever issued in this country, are now being sold by all Daily Workers Agents throughout the country.

No. 1

Trade Unions in America

By Wm. Z. Foster, James P. Cannon and Earl R. Browder

Is, with a brief statement of the American trade union movement, a history of the development of the left wing and an explanation of the structure and program of the guiding spirit—the Trade Union Educational League.



No. 2

Class Struggle vs. Class Collaboration

By Earl R. Browder

Is a splendid study of the methods of labor bureaucracy to divert the workers from militant struggle thru the B. & O. plan, insurance schemes and workers' education. A most valuable number for the thinking worker.

If you have not as yet seen a copy of this splendid little propaganda giant, and have not enjoyed the valuable reading in each, be sure to ask your local Daily Worker Agent for a copy—or a dozen copies. (They are twelve for \$1.00.)

10 CENTS EACH

They can also be had by mail from

THE DAILY WORKER

1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

YOUNG WORKERAn Organ of the Militant Young Workers of America
Vol. IV. April 11, 1925 No. 11Published weekly by the
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA
MAX SHACHTMAN, EditorSend all orders and articles, and remit all funds to
THE YOUNG WORKER

1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

SUBSCRIPTION:—\$1.50 per year. Single copies 5 cents. 3 cents per copy for bundles of 10 and over.

Are You Against War? Forty Years!

TO boost slaughters and to lead workers to slaughter is O. K. and profit making for the bosses, and to oppose war always means defiance of the bosses and their government.

Opposition of war, even in a passive form, is always subject to attack by the capitalist press and by the boss class as a whole, but when a man is not only opposed to war, but fights against war while a soldier in the U. S. army it is a more serious question.

And when this opposition comes at a time when war is about to break out and in a place that will be the center of the next slaughter, the bosses are ruthless in their action against those who are in opposition.

This partly explains why Private Paul Crouch, serving in Hawaii in the American army of occupation, was sentenced to 40 years imprisonment because he not only refused lies about Soviet Russia in a local paper, but also was a leader in organizing a Communist League.

Private Trumbull, another active member of the League, will probably receive an equally severe sentence.

By this action the government not only hopes to crush all opposition that may have been crystallized within the U. S. army in Hawaii, but they hope that the severe sentence meted these comrades will serve as a warning to all others who would follow their example in the near future when the next war breaks out.

But instead of frightening the young Communists who in case of war actively oppose the slaughter, they will only prove to us how correct our tactics are, how correct were the teachings of Lenin in regard to the war against war, and how frightened the bosses are at any real opposition on the part of the young workers who make up the army.

Who ever heard of a pacifist getting 40 years for being "opposed" to war?

The Anti-Christian Movement in China

THE Christian press of Europe and America is disturbed. The active anti-christian movement among the Chinese students is developing at a rate hitherto unknown.

In almost all universities anti-christian unions have been founded. In Nanking the students have publicly destroyed the bible. In Canton the anti-christian students at Christmas time arranged a Carnival and ragged the christian youth. It is natural that the missionaries have been roused by this question and that the majority of them have broken out into a terrible howl over "Bolshevism."

It is true that this is not the case with all the missionaries. There are some who perceive the connection between the anti-christian and the anti-foreign movement and are endeavoring in their sermons to distinguish the cause of the missionaries from the cause of imperialism, and even to proclaim that the fundamental task of the christian missionaries consists in "realizing a higher type of nationalism."

Even the most simple-minded must see the trap which the catholic priests and the methodist doctors of divinity are laying by endeavoring to identify christianity with the most popular slogan of the nationalist movement in China, which in spite of the machinations of the missionaries bases itself upon the anti-foreign and anti-christian movement.

It is true that in Tientsin some weeks ago some naive missionaries attempted to be "honestly consistent" and to declare that religious propaganda must abandon all those privileges which have been assured to it by the imperialist penetration of China. These naive people however, were literally crushed by the whole of the remaining missionary fraternity. A flood of indignation has broken out among the missionaries regarding such an improper attitude towards the sacredness of the mailed fist, without which, as the missionaries generally admit, the holy cross cannot be firmly established on Chinese soil.

The anti-christian movement is an organic part of the anti-imperialist movement; in fact, it is more than that. The anti-christian movement goes in advance of anti-imperialism and gives rise to the latter. It has struck deep social roots in China and has behind it a past of over half a century. It is immediately connected with the so-called Taiping movement (1850-1864) which in its nature constituted a mass revolt of the Chinese people against the Manchu dynasty.

"Imperialism is capitalism at that stage of development when the domination of monopoly and finance capital has been established, when the export of capital has reached exceptional significance, the partition of the world by international trusts has started and the division of the earth's territory amongst the chief capitalist powers has been completed."—Pavlovitch.

It is not to be wondered at that with the growth of the national anti-imperialist movement the anti-christian movement also increases among the students. Thus, for example, the students of the university of Tchencha have put forward the following two demands:

1. The registration of the university of the government (that is, its subordination to the program and the control of the Ministry for Public Education).

2. Abolition of obligatory attendance at church services.

The students have seen through the social nature of the missionaries, of this advance-guard of imperialism. They see how the missionaries, under the cloak of charity, are carrying on a persistent propaganda among the Chinese proletariat against those people who wish to educate this proletariat to self-consciousness and solidarity.

This is shown by a long article in the "North-China Daily News" reporting on the results of the activity of the missionary organizations of Shanghai, and which states, that this organization is not only engaged in chraity but in the fight against the strike movement.

What wonder then if the youth, who are building up a new China, so strongly hate these enemies of Chinese national and class-consciousness. Rather is it a wonder that the Chinese youth maintain such a sober and disciplined attitude in their protest demonstrations.

The missionaries are carrying on a furious and well-paid work, aiming at converting China into a "factory of slaves." But they will not achieve their aim. The steadily growing anti-christian movement among the youth and among the masses is a guarantee for that.

The Negro in American Industry

THE problem of the Negro in American industry has taken on an important international aspect. The colonial regions of Africa, where British, French, Belgian and Italian imperialists exploit the masses of Negro workers, are astir. As in America, the war brought the world to the masses of African Negroes. They discovered that the white tyrants had forced them to weld their own chains; that they were expected to fight and die to perpetuate their own slavery.

White supremacy is no longer accepted at the valuation placed on it by the white robber class.

Writing in a recent number of a semi-official publication of the British colonial office, a colonial bureaucrat tells of the changes taking place in the British African territories. He shows that the Negro tribes are holding tremendous semi-political gatherings at which a high degree of organizational ability is displayed. He writes of the complicated structure of the Negro states destroyed by the white invader and tells of the new interest displayed by the Negro masses in the history of their states and customs before the white man came.

He cites their adaptability to modern warfare and modern machinery and warns the British ruling class that new and more subtle methods must be used if the Africans are to be kept within the confines of the empire.

From among the American Negroes in industry must come the leadership of their race in its struggles for freedom in the colonial countries. In spite of the denial of equal opportunity to the Negro under American capitalism, his advantages are so far superior to those of the subject colonial Negroes in the educational, political and industrial fields that he is alone able to furnish the agitation and organizational ability that the situation demands.

The American Communist Negroes are the historical leaders of their comrades in Africa and to fit them for dealing the most telling blows to world imperialism as allies of the world's workingclass is enough to justify all of the time and energy that the Workers (Communist) Party must devote to the mobilization for the revolutionary struggle of the Negro workers in American industry.

—William F. Dunne in the Workers Monthly.

The Red Star Merit Stamp

EVERY member get one sub! This was our slogan when we started out on our sub drive.

Where branches made every effort to live up to this task they found it very easy. Those who didn't subscribe themselves as yet, took out a subscription as soon as they could raise the money.

Other comrades who already subscribed, took a subscription for a friend.

Now the Red Star Merit stamps are out, and every comrade who has obtained a sub for the Weekly, or who manages to get one in the future, will receive a stamp for his membership book.

No comrade can consider himself an active member of the Young Workers League until his card can show one of these stamps. No member should consider himself in good standing until this stamp is in his book.

Comrades, let's get busy, and see how many active members we have in the League. Every comrade one sub, means 4,000 new subscribers for the weekly Young Worker.

"I am convinced that the revolutionary youth of Europe and America, which is more highly educated and much more progressed than ours, will in the decisive moment show not less but much more revolutionary energy than the revolutionary youth of Russia."

(Trotzky to the II Congress of the Y. C. I.)

A Visit to "Our Red Army"

As all American comrades are acquainted, the Young Communist International is the chieftain of the 10th Division of the world famous Budenny cavalry. This regiment was divided by regiments among the most important section of the Y. C. I. and our League assumed the chieftainship of the Horse Artillery Regiment, in October 1st, 1924. The Young Workers League of America therefore assumed certain responsibilities towards our Red Army comrades who have struggled to protect the first Workers and Peasants government and who stand ever ready to assist the world proletariat.

Our Delegates Visit Regiment

It is only during the past few weeks however, that have been able for the first time to come in personal contact with our regiment. The two delegates of the American League were afforded the opportunity of visiting with the regiment for several days on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the Red Army.

In Tamboff, a twelve hour ride from Moscow, where the division is stationed, we had every opportunity of coming in actual contact with the Red Army and witnessed at first hand their life. The average League member in America may just think of the Red Army as being something similar to any other army except that it is fighting for the defense of the proletarian state. This is far from the truth. The Red Army is an institution of Communist education, of general advancement, of agitation and propaganda, of contact with the peasantry as well as the fighting force of the Russian and world proletariat.

Education Every Day

WE found the soldiers devoted two hours every morning to a study of elementary political problems. Here they took up problems of the Soviets as well as the political and industrial struggles of the workers in all lands. Here was discussed such problems as the national budget, the improvement of farming methods and the necessity of bringing the peasant much closer to the industrial worker. Here was taught the significance of international solidarity amongst the workers of all lands, and the fact the Red Army was ever ready to assist the workers of any land to overthrow capitalism.

Wiping Out Illiteracy

SINCE the Red Army is composed predominantly of peasants there are still remnants of illiteracy among them when they enter the army. However, in the short time of three months this is entirely eliminated. For this purpose another hour is devoted daily to general education such as reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. This class is of course graded according to their previous

education. We had an interesting experience during our stay: a class of 38 Red Army peasant boys who had been illiterate when they entered the army three months before, were graduating from the class. All of them demonstrated specimens of writing and several gave short speeches. You may be sure that these comrades realized the significance of the Red Army and the Soviet Republic. Those that spoke told of the conditions under

the Czar and how they were kept in ignorance under the old czarist regime so that they could be better exploited. Now, when they are living under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, where the workers and peasants are the rulers, they are afforded every opportunity to overcome this past tradition of Czarism.

Ready to Defend Workers State
THERE are of course classes in military warfare as the Russian

John Williamson

LEADERS OF THE RED ARMY

MICHAEL FRUNZE.



BUBNOV



UNSHLICHT



S. KAMENEV



BUDENNY



VOROSHILOV

The Reorganization of the Junior Section

1.—The School as the Center of the Struggle of the C. C. G.

AT the formation of the Communist Children's Movement in the capitalist countries, it was built up like the organizations of the Party and the Youth, upon a territorial basis. The daily class struggle which the Communist children carry on in many forms, faces them also with the necessity of an alteration of their organizational form upon the basis of their most important fields of struggle.

Commencing Point is School.

THIS central and commencing point is the school, which in many respects has a similar importance for the children as the factory has for the adult workers. Here, in the school, they meet for the first time, partly concealed and partly also very evident, an enemy world, a part of the capitalist world. The partially hostile teaching fraternity, and its eternally repeated and tiresome cramming of things and knowledge quite useless to the children, and the whole school machinery in general, are for the child, the same thing as the sweating master, the eternal sameness of the tiring work, and the necessity to struggle for daily bread in the factories, is to the adult workers. It is here that the child receives the first deep stamp dedicating it to its existence of slavery. It is here, therefore, that the struggle must commence on the part of the children against the capitalist methods of education. The children must learn the necessity for solidarity, as against the attempts of the teachers to play them off one against the other.

Must Be Accomplished by Children Themselves.

ALL this work must be accomplished by the children themselves; the leader can only assist them from the outside; nevertheless, the children will often be faced with questions which it is necessary for them to solve without previously discussing them with the leader. This renders it necessary that the children should be educated to the greatest possible self-reliance, and that the C. C. G. should be really a movement of the children themselves, as that to a certain extent has already been achieved, so that all old schoolmasters, with and without portfolios, predict the end of the world (their world); the struggle of the children directs in great part against these. It is not only that the chief tasks of the Communist Children's Movement lie in the school, but also that all children are brought together and are united and solid in the school, like workers in a factory, and represent a great fighting force. The whole school will act when an individual is unjustly treated. By united action they can demand the replacement of bad teachers, and with the support of the adult workers they can strike, and, as has been shown in practice, they can carry out a real school revolution.

Easier to Organize.

ALSO, in the schools there are the greatest possibilities for agitation, nowhere can the children be more fundamentally organized than in the school, where all the children attend, and where the best possibilities exist for reaching them and enlightening them. For instance, the Communist Children's Movement of Germany has very often had the unfor-

tunate experience, that great Children's demonstrations, etc., are not very successful during the school holidays, because the children are not sufficiently organized by the territorial groups, and they cannot be reached so energetically and fundamentally with our propaganda as they can in the schools.

II. The Re-organization of the C. C. G. Upon the School Nuclei.

TAKING all the above-mentioned experiences into consideration, the C. C. G. is also faced with the necessity for re-organization. This has been partly commenced in Germany. The question is now: How can the re-organization be practically carried out?

First of all: What is a school nucleus? What extent has it? The school nucleus must include all the children of a school, without considerations of age, sex, or their division into classes (lessons from the various teachers). Why? The whole school represents a unity. It has a plan of education and one "educational" system. At its head stands a director who leads the work of the school with a larger or smaller staff of assistants. Where class divisions exist, this teacher usually teaches in all classes. It is the same division as in a factory, with various departments. The school classes are the individual departments in the school. They should form groups of the whole nucleus, their task is chiefly inside their classes, which must, however, be carried out always together with the whole nucleus (the children of the whole school). When, for instance, a teacher canes a child from one class, not merely this class, but the whole school

must protest.

Just as in the previously existing territorial groups, a division of the children into circles will take place for tasks which cannot be carried out by the whole nucleus together.

It is obvious that where there are several schools in a locality, the school nuclei should be organized into a local group.

III.—Objections.

A FEW comrades who perhaps bring forward the objection that there are other tasks to be performed by the Communist Children's Movement which lie outside the school struggle, and which are, therefore, liable to be neglected in a re-organization upon the basis of the school nuclei. That is incorrect. The schools consist in general of children from the same locality, so that their organization outside the school is very easily possible. The great advantage is that it is always the same children who come together in the work of the C. C. G., and that the individual child is not forced to work in one company in his territorial group, and in another in the school, which often led to the child feeling isolated in the school and therefore not being as active in the movement as would otherwise be the case. The objection that the teachers, in league with the whole state power, and all the forces of reaction, will oppose the formation and existence of the nuclei, need not worry us very much. This is only a proof for the correctness of the school nuclei. We must in practice discover how we can defend ourselves against attack.

From the Bulletin for Leaders of Communist Children's Groups.